

LXXI.—*Description of a Second new Species of Mangabey* (*Cercocebus Jamrachi*). By R. I. POCCOCK, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Superintendent of the Zoological Society's Gardens.

[Plate XI.]

THE young male monkey upon which this new species is based was deposited in the Zoological Gardens by Mr. Rothschild, who has placed its determination and description in my hands. I propose to name it after Mr. Albert E. Jamrach, the well-known importer of wild animals, who procured the specimen.

Cercocebus Jamrachi, sp. n. (Pl. XI.)

The face, ears, palms of the hands, and soles of the feet flesh-coloured, the face much more pallid than the hands and feet, which are of a decided rosy pink; one or two small asymmetrically disposed pigment-spots on the face and ears. The iris of the eyes olive-brown; the white of the eye with a faint grey-blue tinge. The hair everywhere a uniform dirty white. On the posterior portion of the crown of the head the hair is thick and long, forming an occipito-parietal tuft as in *C. Hamlyni**; it is also long behind the ears, but on the cheeks it is quite short and sparse, whereas on the brow there is a scanty and shaggy fringe of long, semierect, and partially porrect hairs.

Length from the crown of the head to the root of the tail 12 English inches (=300 mm.); length of the tail 19 inches (=475 mm.).

Loc. Molinga (? Mlungu), Lake Mweru.

The great interest attaching to this monkey lies in its remarkable coloration, which is unique in the genus *Cercocebus*. That the specimen is not a true and complete albino is shown by the normal tint of the eyes. It may be an albinescent variety of some species of *Cercocebus*, but of this there is as yet no proof. In the paper containing the description of *C. Hamlyni* I have discussed the possibility of the types of that species and of *C. congius* being partially albino sports of *C. albigena Rothschildi* or an allied species. The reasons therein given for dismissing the hypothesis of albinism apply also to the present case, except for the total absence in this species of pattern showing symmetrical arrangement. Moreover, *C. Jamrachi* differs from the three forms just named

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xviii. pp. 208-210, pl. vii. (1906).

and resembles the typical form of *Cercocebus albigena* in possessing a brow-fringe and in the shortness of the hair on the cheeks. Hence it cannot be regarded, on the evidence, as a further stage in the albinescence, if albinescence it be, traceable from *C. albigena Rothschildi* to *C. congicus* and thence to *C. Hamlyni*. In fact, *C. Jamrachi* stands by itself. It may be at once distinguished from *C. albigena albigena*, its nearest ally, by its uniformly whitish coloration.

A further point to be noted in connexion with this species is its occurrence in a locality lying about 10° S. latitude in tropical Africa. It is, therefore, the southernmost representative of the genus *Cercocebus* known up to the present time.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

Cercocebus Jamrachi, sp. n. (Drawn from a photograph of the living animal.)

LXXII.—*Descriptions of new Pyralidæ of the Subfamilies Hydrocampinæ and Scoparianæ.* By Sir GEORGE F. HAMPSON, Bart., B.A., F.Z.S., &c.

[Continued from p. 393.]

Genus METACLYSTA, nov.

Palpi upturned, the third joint long and acuminate; maxillary palpi moderate, filiform; antennæ of male somewhat laminate, with a tuft of hair on upperside of shaft near base; hind tibiæ with a tuft of hair replacing the medial spurs. Fore wing with convergent fringes of hair on basal area below costa and above inner margin, with a fold between them forming an elongate pouch on underside; veins 2, 3, 5 from angle of cell, 4 absent; 10, 11 free. Hind wing with vein 2 from towards angle of cell; 3 and 5 from angle, 4 absent; the termen slightly excised below apex and towards tornus.

(1.) *Metaclysta tetrommata*, sp. n.

♂. Head, thorax, and abdomen white marked with pale yellow; fore tibiæ and tarsi blackish above. Fore wing pale yellow; the costal edge black to beyond middle; an antemedial black spot above inner margin and a black discoidal spot; a white fascia from middle of cell to below costa beyond the cell; a curved white postmedial band